## **EXHIBIT B**

Cas	e 2:11-cv-00054-MHS-CMC	Document 3	319-1 F <del>627</del>	iled 01/16/14	Page 2	of 9 Pagel	
1	UNIT	ED STATES		CT COURT			1
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3			DIVIO				
	SYNQOR, INC.		:	DOCKET NO	2:11	CV54	
4	VS.		:	TEXARKANA	A, TEXA	.S	
5	CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.,	ET AL		DECEMBER 9:00 A.M.		13	
6	CLAT	M CONSTRII	CTTON F	HEARTNG			
7	CLAIM CONSTRUCTION HEARING BEFORE THE HONORABLE CAROLINE M. CRAVEN, UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE						
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Cas	e 2:11-cv-00054-MHS-CMC	23628 Page 3 01 9 Page 10 #:			
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24	PROCEEDINGS REPORTED	BY MECHANICAL STENOGRAPHY, TRANSCRIPT			
25	PRODUCED BY COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION.				

case.

These Defendants do argue that something to the contrary is required and that this term does require construction.

It was not Judge Ward agreeing, in the face of a dispute, that no construction was necessary. It was him simply acknowledging that there was no -- that Defendants had not pointed to a need for it. There is a need for it.

Now, here are the two proposals. SynQor says no construction is required. The Defendants' proposal is a control circuit which controls the duty cycle is a control circuit that maintains the duty cycle of the primary winding circuit.

Mr. Hatcher says — this is in just the '021 patent, just one of the patents. Mr. Hatcher says we're trying to require a fixed duty cycle in those claims, a controlled circuit which controls the duty cycle.

He's right. He's exactly right that we think that those claims do require exactly what they claim, which is a control circuit which controls the duty cycle, correctly interpreted meaning a control circuit which maintains the duty cycle.

And he is correct that in those claims that is -- that is the same as, same idea as what is claimed in other claims as a fixed duty cycle. It is, as the Federal Circuit has

repeatedly held, entirely appropriate for different claims to use different terms to claim similar concepts. And he is correct that that is precisely what we think this term is doing when Dr. Schlecht used it here.

And what the dispute really is is not about whether or not we're trying to read a limitation into the claim or not. The dispute is about what the word control means. Control has multiple different plain and ordinary meanings, depending on its context. It is not a word that you can just read and say, oh, I know every possible connotation of what the word control means.

One of the ways that people very often use control, and we submit the way that it's used here, is to maintain. So, for example, in your car you have a cruise control that controls the speed. You set it at a level, 70 miles per hour, and it stays right there at 70 miles per hour. Control by maintaining.

There is another concept of control that we agree is also an ordinary meaning that would allow for increasing or reducing. So the volume knob on your car radio can increase or reduce the volume and it controls it in that way.

The issue is not whether one of these things is the plain and ordinary meaning and the other is not. The issue is which of these meanings of control is meant in the context of the patent. Here is where the dependent claims

do shed some light.

And I disagree with Mr. Hatcher that there's a logical problem. I want to explain how this works. It is not a broad, independent claim of control with a narrowing dependent claim of reducing. It's different than that, and it's important to understand how the language of these claims works.

What the claims of the '021 patent uniquely among these patents do is distinguishes between two different modes of operation. There's a normal mode of operation, and that's what's described in Claim 1 of the '021 patent and some others, and then there's what the patent calls an other than normal mode of operation, other than normal operation, two different modes.

In the normal operation mode, which is what Claim 1 is about, there is a control circuit which controls the duty cycle. It is only in the other than normal mode of operation that the duty cycle is ever allowed to be reduced. The claims make this clear. The specification makes this clear. Where you're in normal operation, you control. Where you're in other than normal operation, then and only then you reduce.

Same thing happens in Claim 47. Means for controlling the duty cycle is during normal operation. Claim 48, in other than normal operation there's a means for reducing the

That's other than normal operation. It happens again in the specification repeatedly. In other than normal operation, the duty cycle may be reduced. The duty cycle may be reduced during start-up or to limit current.

When there's a big problem or when you're in start-up or shut-down, you're in other than normal, then you reduce. Otherwise, you control. And that's the gist of the argument here. Control must be the kind of control like a cruise control, meaning maintain, because control always comes with normal operation and reduce is only described and only allowed in other than normal operation.

If control were as broad as SynQor claims it is to allow increase or reduce, this distinction would be completely lost and these claims would start to make no sense.

Control must have the other meaning of control, meaning keeping the same, control meaning maintain, and that's our position.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HATCHER: Mike Hatcher for SynQor again.

Your Honor, an inventor is allowed to claim his invention or inventions in different ways in different claims and different patents.

In the '021 patent Dr. Schlecht claimed his invention

with reference to a substantially uninterrupted flow of power and a control circuit causing it. He simply did not include the words "fixed duty cycle". He did not include the word "maintained".

The Court should construe the terms that are before it. Here it should not construe control to mean maintain. The ordinary meaning of control is broader than maintain. As opposing counsel pointed out, it could be an increase, it could be a reduction, but as long as it's controlling duty cycle such that it meets the words that are actually in the claim, controlling duty cycle such that substantially uninterrupted flow — such that there is a substantially uninterrupted flow of power through the second winding circuits, the claim language is met. And the Court simply should not graft on a fixed duty cycle limitation that appears in other claims and not this claim.

That's all I have, Your Honor, unless you have any questions.

THE COURT: No. Thank you.

MR. VERHOEVEN: Your Honor, that's -- we've submitted on the last term means for controlling the duty cycle on the papers, so I think we're done.

MR. CASS: That's correct, Your Honor. We are done for today.

THE COURT: Excellent. You guys finished before noon

just like you said you would. I appreciate that. All right. Thanks for your preparation and your presentation, and the Court will have an order out on this within three weeks. If it's any longer than that, we will let you know in advance, but that's what I'm shooting for. All right. MR. VERHOEVEN: Thank you, Your Honor. MR. CASS: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Jan Mason Date